



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 17, 1920.  
NEW TRADE UNION INTERNATIONAL  
MR. GOMPERS PROTESTS  
HIGH BUILDING COSTS  
HEALTH IN INDUSTRY  
SCHEMES OF THE REDS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



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**Labor Council Directory**

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 58.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.  
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, California Hall, Turk and Polk.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth St.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate ave.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horsehoes—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Angle Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Bldg.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 134.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photographic Workers—Druid's Hall, 44 Page.  
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 623 Montgomery, Room 229.  
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 21—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.  
Rammern—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 84 Embarcadero.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv Hall, Alhion Ave.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.  
Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.  
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 638 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 280 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv Hall, Alhion Avenue.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 3 p. m., Labor Temple, Peter McCarthy, 701 Paris.  
Water Workers—Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1920

No. 33

## -:- New Trade Union International -:-

A despatch from Copenhagen, dated Monday, August 9th, announces that the Congress of the Third International at Moscow decided to institute a trade-union international to which are to be invited to affiliate all organizations which accept the principles and methods of bolshevism.

This information does not come as any surprise after what our readers learned from Merrheim's article in the Labor Day issue. It comes as the logical proof of what he related to us concerning the intentions of the bolshevist leaders.

The same information is conveyed to the trade unionists of the world in the Workers' Dreadnought of August 7th, a small English weekly, published by no less a person than Sylvia Pankhurst, the ex-suffragette, who, according to Lenin himself, represents his ideas in Great Britain.

From internal evidence in the said article it was written last April, as it seems to be a historical-theoretical explanation of the plan that was at that time adopted at Moscow. The article is signed by one Tsiperovitch, president of the trade unions of Petrograd, which gives the article a more or less official color.

As we have not a copy of the article as published in the English paper, we take liberty to retranslate it as it was published in the Parisian labor paper L'Information, for the purpose of acquainting French trade unionists on a matter that soon may become the subject of heated debate in their councils and conventions. The article in question reads as follows:

### Tsiperovitch's Article.

The tendency of trade unions to unite into an international federation became manifest as early as the First International Congress at Geneva, in September, 1866.

The congress recognized the importance of trade unionism in the daily struggles to defend labor's interests against the "incessant abuses at the hands of capital," and declared that there existed a great need for such organizations to extend their activities and form organizations of workingmen in all countries under one international flag.

The purposes of the trade-union movement formulated at the congress, which still are applicable to all capitalistic countries, read as follows:

"While keeping up the fight against the abuses of capital, the labor organizations should support every revolutionary movement, social or political, which has for its aim the emancipation of the working class."

They are to constitute centers of support for the more oppressed workers in their localities, particularly the rural workers. Such attitude on their part will attract to the international labor groups such elements of the proletariat as heretofore have ignored the appeals to organize, and will convince the multitudes of workers that the International is not instituted for selfish interests but that it stands for the liberation of the oppressed millions.

The endeavors to carry out the resolutions of the congress of 1866 bore fruit 25 years later at the congress of the Internationale, held at Brussels, August, 1891, when the Internationale was in a position to exercise a powerful influence upon the labor movements of all countries.

To utilize this influence said congress recom-

mended the institution of a labor secretariat in each country, so that in case of a conflict between labor and capital in one country the workers of other countries might without delay adopt such measures of support of their comrades as might be helpful.

The Congress of London took a further step in this direction by adopting a resolution reading:

"It is urgent and necessary to form a central committee of trade unions in each country so as to bring about united and harmonious action. Such committees are to gather information concerning labor conditions; to exchange regularly statistics and reports concerning important events transpiring in the world of labor in their respective countries. They are to guard and assist the labor unions so that they may enlist in their ranks alien workers, thus preventing the lowering of wages through importation of foreign labor. In the event of strikes, lockouts or boycotts, they are charged with the duty of rendering such aid, financial and moral, as they may be able to secure."

From that time on the trade-union movement made rapid progress. The creation of international organizations of employers, working in harmony with international capitalistic associations and trusts, gave a strong impetus to the interchange of information and to awaken class solidarity between the labor organizations of the various countries. Trade-union committees entered into close relations in studying questions of general interest; and progressive reports were circulated regularly. At the outbreak of the war the trade unions comprised already not less than 9,000,000 members.

Notwithstanding this astonishing growth of the organizations serious differences began to develop within the international movement. At the several international congresses of metal, leather, textile and wood and lumber trades, futile and endless discussions took place regarding the headquarters of the trade-union international, whether it should be located in London, Paris, Berlin, Brussels or Geneva. The French accused the Germans of desiring to increase their power and establish their leadership over the entire world; the Germans accused the French of lack of the collective spirit; and the English unions shocked the sensibilities of their colleagues by their aristocratic bearing and lack of sociability.

These rivalries between the different national groups resembled very much the rivalries between the various groups of international bankers and capitalists who support internationalism only for the purpose of acquiring control of the markets of the world, and the effect of the rivalries between the different nationalities in the First International was plainly seen in the character of the resolutions adopted at its various congresses, in that these resolutions gradually lost all force as their purpose was only to assist one nationality to gain control over the others. For that reason, when the international capitalists, likewise vacillating in their policies for a like purpose of gaining control, suddenly found themselves drawn into war, they found only a nominal opposition of the various labor movements and discovered that the organized trade unionists instead were ready to adopt and support their various national programs.

The facility with which, at the outbreak of

the war, leaders like Legien, Jouhaux, Gompers, Henderson, etc., absolved themselves from all international obligations, is easily explained by the fact that such renunciation of their obligations had already been prepared long before the declaration of war through the hostility that had been engendered between the unions of the different countries and which was due to the imperialistic organization of the principal capitalistic states.

During the war the same differences of opinion were discussed, except that they became more acute by reason of the pending hostilities, and these differences were accentuated by declarations framed under the pressure of such war conditions. From that time the radical (red) unions became more conservative or anti-red (yellow) but just as slavish to the capitalistic system. During the latter part of the war, and after the armistice the trade unions became entirely anti-red (yellow). As a consequence, among the proletariat of many countries, for instance among the really class-conscious workers of Germany and Hungary, the trade-union movement came to be regarded as a movement no longer class-conscious and as entirely useless in the task of emancipating the working class.

Stung by this criticism the trade-union movement began to clarify its principles, which task was materially aided by the experience of the proletariat after the armistice and the discovery of the real sentiments and aims of those conducting this imperialistic war.

The victorious nations, as well as the vanquished and neutral nations are facing ruin together. Everywhere has arrogant and triumphant capitalism shown itself the irreconcilable enemy of labor. Everywhere it has overthrown the good conditions gained by labor. A stroke of the pen has abolished the strike, free speech and free assemblage. Capitalism has become absolute and its dictatorship has become so insolent and cynical that the laboring masses have no other recourse than to return to the First International and seek to rebuild the trade-union movement.

The rebirth of this movement is making rapid strides. It has already influenced labor of every country not to renounce trade unionism but to give it new aims and ideals, and to make it a new instrument in the universal fight against capitalism. New principles are being worked out, the movement becomes again radical (red) and discards its conservative (yellow) leaders and their supporters. The rupture between capital and labor has spread to every capitalistic country.

In England, the trade unions have lost their hold over the masses, and the big strikes during the last few months were conducted without them. The leadership has in most cases passed into the hands of shop committees which perform tasks hitherto ignored or never attempted by the unions. The same thing has happened in America, where the creation of One Big Union (industrial unionism as distinguished from crafts-unionism), has relegated to the rear labor leaders like Gompers and reduced their functions to a minimum.

Not less remarkable is the rebirth of trade unionism in Germany, where the workers profit from the experience of their Russian comrades. The factory and shop committees have swept



out the old forms of authority of the conservative leaders who of a sudden find themselves on the wrong side of the house. New problems are courageously tackled; labor demands control of industry, and the nationalization of all basic industries; the old trade-union doctrine of being neutral in such matters has disappeared, and the tendency is to cast the trade-union movement into the political struggle with the rest of the proletariat.

The trade unions of many industries have already passed into the hands of the radicals (reds). Such is the case, for instance, with the metal trades unions. The progress of revolutionary trade unionism challenges already the rule of capital. Just as today the Italian trade unions refuse to transport arms and munitions

to the counter-revolutionary Russian generals; as the English workers organize giant strikes and demand peace with the Soviet government of Russia; and as the French trade unionists declare their sympathies with us so shall the logic of the class-war, sharpened by the ruin and suffering all around them, drive them tomorrow to take hold of the affairs of their own countries.

The general sympathy that they extend toward us, and the material aid they often bring, shows strength more than weakness. In standing up for the cause of the Russian workers, they are beginning their apprenticeship in the struggle and avoid prematurely to carry the war to the enemies within. Sympathy for us is a school for the education of trade unionism in Western Europe; it creates a line of demarcation sharper every day between radical and conservative ideals.

The defenders of the dying trade unionism try to galvanize it back into life and to revive its old and antiquated methods. With this object in view, shortly after the Peace of Versailles, the conservative leaders of the various countries made repeated and separate efforts to direct the international back into the old channels. They believed that by reviving international trade unionism they might fashion the laboring masses into a new form of imaginary solidarity, which really means only an alliance with capitalism and a tacit war between the different nationalities. The failure of the foolish efforts of the Amsterdam Congress where the representatives of the allied countries could not resist the temptation to further humiliate the German workers before the feet of capitalism, is readily acknowledged even by the defenders of conservative trade unionism. Those attempts were received in silence and without applause. The efforts likewise made at Washington to arrive at some agreement with capitalism by means of the International Labor Organization, may also be considered as a pitiful comedy. The course of the discussions at the National Labor Conference at Washington, without mentioning the attitude assumed against the conquered as well as neutral nations, excites only smiles of pity even among the persons who organized this hypocritical and sickening farce.

The same unsound atmosphere is surrounding the present efforts of Legien, the former leader of the German proletariat, who has become of late "really conservative" (yellow par excellence). In the name of twelve million organized workers, as he states, of a mythical organization without any headquarters, he appeals, according to the papers, to the trade unions of Moscow, Petrograd and Odessa, to furnish him statistics and information about their organizations and place them in communication with the conservative unions, in the name of which he promises to

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send material aid to the Soviets of Russia (such an appeal in that sense has not been issued by Legien. It probably refers to a communication sent out last March by the office of the International Trade Unions, and which was signed by one of the secretaries, M. E. Finnmen). We do not know who authorized him to send out this appeal. It certainly was not the shop committees in Germany, the revolutionary unions of Italy or France, nor the English workers, as all these have shown great hostility toward their conservative leaders.

The only reply that the workers should make to these overtures from Amsterdam, Washington and Legien, who are all seeking to mislead the workers, is to organize the true forces of the revolution, in harmony with the radicals in Western countries, for the purpose of establishing a new international separating by an impassable barrier all radical organizations; defining the real distinction between the two camps, and on the spot prepare for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We know that the establishment of this trade union international is not to be long delayed. The International Congress of Transport Workers which is now in course of preparation proves beyond dispute that the majority of workers are in sympathy with the Third International. Each day brings additional proof of the growing attachment between the organizations of the different countries, and the new hopes of the workers with these new proposals.

The dissolution of the Second International and its capitulation before the Communist International furnish the radicals a powerful weapon in the political struggle.

The first aim is to rekindle the spirit of fraternity between the trade unions of all countries, and to unite us not only in theory but practically.

The first task of the trade unions of all countries will be to form practically as well as theoretically one powerful international organization, ready to fight on all fronts by the side of the communist international to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to inspire new ideals of the relations of the international proletariat and the organization of communist life.

The First International demanded only an exchange of statistics and ideas; the necessary thing now is to render valuable the experience acquired in organization and technique, and co-ordinate our activities for defense and offense; uniform control must be established for the world's production and distribution of food and raw materials; centers must be established for the regulation and distribution of labor, for defense of labor's rights, and for social insurance. Such is in brief the task of the new Trade Union International.

Instead of isolating the Third International the new International will follow in its step, establishing everywhere the dictatorship of the proletariat based solidly on the existing relations between the producers of all countries.

It is incontrovertible that the political problems of the industrial masses are everywhere the same, for this reason we can today prescribe the measures that will establish the new relationship between the trade unions of all countries. The struggle for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat becomes hereafter the only motive force in the trade-union movement, and its only aim the establishment of universal communism. One may predict without fear that the time is not far away when the two great currents in the labor movement shall commingle into one, the Third International, when the communist parties of all countries, in full accord with the radical trade unions, shall form a united front against capitalism. When this is done, they may safely follow the rather vague but peacefully wise course of the First International.

### MR. GOMPERS PROTESTS.

To the Editor of the Post: Your editorial in the Washington Post of Tuesday, August 30th, under the title "Telling Labor What to Think" was mighty interesting reading, and, as you intended, I feel very much rebuked by it. And perhaps you would have me offer a humble apology for daring to pursue the course I have in this political campaign.

How dare the organized wage workers of the United States have the temerity to enter a campaign of defeating the "big interests" which seek to oppress the toilers?

How dare they look into the records and life work and characteristics of men who aspire to the highest offices within the gift of the people?

How dare they select a committee to search the records and activities of those who aspire to the positions of greatest influence and power in the republic?

How dare they distinguish between reactionary torism and progressive humanitarianism?

How dare they lay these facts bare before the workers and citizenship generally of our republic?

These prerogatives belong to the corporations, "big business" and their apologists and defenders, such as the Washington Post. The Steel Trust, the railroads, the textiles, the princes of finance and the associations of corporate bodies must forsooth be accorded exclusive right to advise. They must have the additional right to cajole, to coerce, to raise slush funds to buy the highest offices in our country.

The Washington Post, with the other mouthpieces and apologists of reaction, has failed to comprehend either the industrial or the sociological situation of the peoples of the world, including the United States.

The organized labor movement of America has steadfastly stood for progress, for reform as against violence and revolution, and the entire course of the American Federation of Labor, industrially and politically, is governed by that course. You not only antagonize these both, but attempt to hold up to ridicule and contempt the chosen representatives of the men and women of labor who dare have the temerity to express the practically unanimous expression of the 4,500,000 wage earners organized under our Federation. The Washington Post would apparently prefer to invite and encourage the discordant elements of destruction rather than the constructive group who work for progress and evolution.

Will you do me the kindness to publish this apology to the Washington Post in an early issue of your newspaper? Respectfully yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President, American Federation of Labor.  
Washington, August 31st.

### PASSES 25,000 MARK.

The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders has passed the 25,000 mark. Officers of that organization do not seem to be satisfied, however, and they announce that the figures must reach "26,000."



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**THE FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM.**  
**The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege.**  
 By John E. Bennett.  
 (Continued)

**The Stupendous Waste Involved in the Failure to Consume Commodities Naturally as They Are Produced.**

Not only is waste expressed in the failure by society to employ and use the natural and normal industrial effort within it, and in the physical destruction of industrial people, but enormous waste ensues from failure by society to use in the normal and natural way the commodities which it has already produced. Naturally, whenever a product has come into existence innumerable forces gather behind it to push it onward to the consumer; the wool-grower wishes to sell his clip to the mill. The mill at once proceeds to get it into shape as will make it acceptable to the consumer,—that is to weave it into cloth. The cloth is sold to the wholesaler; the wholesaler sells it to the retailer; the retailer sells it to the tailor; and the tailor, by advertising, by display windows, and in all ways possible to him, seeks to gain the eye of the customer to induce him to consume the cloth. In this entire succession of steps there is no time lost; everyone seeks to reduce his costs by realizing his profits as quickly as possible. The swiftly-moving product pushing hurriedly on from hand to hand en route to the consumer, gives employment to the great realm of people all along the line, who in society are committed to facilitating the consumer in getting what he needs,—aye, not alone what he needs, but what he wants, for Nature seeks to appease the heart, even to its desires.

Such is the natural way of the product, starting from the hour of its severance from the soil through being cut from the back of the sheep until it reaches its destination on the back of the wearer. The Protective System, however, clogs all this through introducing at every point a subsidence of waste. Thus we find the wool after being cut, does not move to the manufacturer, but the wool-grower stores it in his sheds and holds it. Why does he hold it? Because, for one reason, the Federal Reserve Board has entered upon a course of "deflation" through increasing the re-discounting rates. This has raised interest all along the line which, clogging business, has produced a panic drop in prices, and just now the price of wool has fallen. High as prices are they are not, as to the wool-grower, high enough; and if he sells he sells at a loss. He must hold his clip, therefore, until prices go higher, that is, until more severe scarcity supervenes. So long as he holds his stock he feels nervous yet has hope; for if the price "goes back" to its former high level he can sell and "come out"; if he sells now at prevailing "low" prices, he will be a bankrupt with the money in his hands, for he cannot pay his bills. He will promote this scarcity by turning a large part of his flock into mutton. They are sold to the butcher, just as other marginal producers are selling product at a loss, and we have a drop in the price of meat; whereat loud applause ensues in the newspapers, and we have column declamations that the "peak of the H. C. L. has been reached, and prices are now tobogganing."

The manufacturer is in the same plight as the wool-grower. He cannot buy wool at the price the grower demands, because he has already stocks of cloth in the warehouse which he cannot sell at prices which will break him even on his last purchase of wool. Prices of cloth must go higher. So he shuts down the mill and stops producing cloth until scarcity drives prices of cloth to a higher level. The wholesaler, believing the prices are really "tobogganing" as a result of "deflation," and finding that the people,

"getting sane again as to expenditures for luxuries," are slackening up their orders for clothes—since he cannot move his own stocks—the wholesaler shortens his buying, as does the retailer; and we have all along the line stocks held in storage which cannot be used. With people everywhere unemployed in consequence, material deteriorating and industrial effort unused and going to waste, the tendency of a large part of society in consequence is backward towards a lower plane of culture. Nature will permit this to go on just so long, when she will halt it,—in her terrible and physical way, through reducing population. And thereby she will save, she will preserve, culture.

The total volume of waste under the Protective System is expressed by the extent of the unused value in land,—the social value,—which, as we have remarked, is more than sixty per cent of the total volume of such value. And when we reflect that thereby probably two-thirds of human energy which normally would be expended by the people in the service of each other is being suppressed, the mind halts shocked and aghast at the appalling waste that is going on in society. Inquiry is naturally challenged as to where this waste occurs, and how it can possibly occur and the people not be conscious of it and rise in revolt against it. But its peculiarity is that it is not apparent as waste, not until it is pointed out and identified. When it is shown, however, it becomes obvious. For it is observed in every phase of monopoly.

**Free Land Having Been Exhausted, the Spread Movement of Human Settlement Over the Globe is Slowing Up, and the Sociological Forces are Now Directed Toward Decimation, to Attain that Fewness of Numbers where Free Land again Becomes Accessible, thus Completing a Cycle which, while Holding on to the Culture of the Race, Sloughs Population; Comprising thereby the Mechanism through which Nature has Pushed Forward Mankind on its Path of Progress.**

The human race has increased its numbers over a thousand millions in a hundred and twelve years. In 1800 the race comprised six hundred and forty millions; in 1912 it was sixteen hundred and forty-three millions.

The human has been upon the earth about twelve thousand years. Man was born of three or four hylobates, who reached backward to a common animal stem. There were several birth spots, all in the old world sub-tropics. The black, the white, and probably the yellow, red, or brown men each came from different beast mothers, belonging to different groups of apes, occupying separate areas in a common country. Nothing is more false than the assumed vast antiquity of Man, for which some geologists, anthropologists and paleontologists contend, placing Man back beyond the Pleistocene, the Pliocene, the Miocene, even into the Oligocene, upon no better evidence than flaked flints assumed to be human handiwork. Man, the last creation of the animal line, is very recent. Upon the assumed proofs of such materials, the excavations of river drifts and the floors of caverns, these savants declare that man has been upon the earth for tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, even millions of years. They are profoundly mistaken. There is nothing in the evidences which they show incompatible with Man's arrival at a period not more remote than twelve thousand years from the present. There are many facts highly inconsistent with his birth at an earlier date; facts which make his earlier advent impossible, and which these inquirers have wholly overlooked. This Platform is not a proper place for such discussion; but the subject is fully explored in Bennett's Sociology, to which the reader is referred.

Recognition, however, of Man's very late coming upon the earth is necessary to an understanding of what is going on in the world today; for it is through a comprehension of the scheme of Nature with the human that we shall be able to know that the chaos now reigning in greater or less degree everywhere in society, is not temporary, is not due to the war, is not "reconstruction," and will not subside, settle itself and get better; but that it will grow continuously worse. And while it is now most active in Eastern Europe and Western Asia, yet it is fermenting throughout Asia and the Western Hemisphere, and it will soon be producing its terrible ebullition over the entire earth. That however many seeming causes this vast disturbance may

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have, it has at bottom one cause and has one object; these are: that with free land exhausted,—that is, with the globe settled,—there are now more people upon the earth, and hourly entering the world, than the knowledge of the race can feed; and population must be reduced to bring numbers within the power of the race mind to sustain the race body. The lack of knowledge to sustain present numbers is not in the region of how to produce sufficiently in bushels per acre—that knowledge we have. It is in absence of apprehension of that sociological adjustment among the people whereby there is effected opportunity for each and all, for every member of the human family, to contribute his efforts to the maintenance of the common mass, of each and every thereof, receiving therefor as his reward a full mete of sustenance for himself.

This is the meaning of the hell that is now pouring over the world, and which from ten thousand jets that produce the general boiling will grow daily worse, until population is so cut back that free land again appears, whereupon the disturbance will allay. There is but one,—absolutely but one, thing that can be done, one remedy that can be applied, to stop this chaos, and to produce quiet, serenity, co-ordination and harmony here, yonder and everywhere in the human race: a status and condition which once installed will endure forever; that is, to abolish monopoly. And the only way in which monopoly may be abolished, is told by this Platform.

(To be continued. Copyright, 1920, by Emma J. Bennett.)

#### NON-UNIONISTS ARE "CHEEKY."

Government employees who remain outside the union, while enjoying benefits the union made possible, were denounced by Attorney General McTiernan of New South Wales.

Replying to a delegation of workers who were demanding certain governmental reforms, including preference to unionists, the attorney general said:

"I think it is most outrageous that any person should remain deliberately outside the ranks of a union and then have the 'cheek' to share the benefits the union has procured. It is arrogance and hide of a very high order, indeed. I am sure the government will help industrial organizations of employees to prevent the recurrence of this sort of thing in the future."

The Australian Worker makes this comment on the law official's statement:

"Of course, Attorney General McTiernan's observations have raised something of a sensation in the columns of the capitalist newspapers. They denounce it as autocracy of the worst form. Standing as they do for a docile, groveling and servile non-union civil service, the idea that civil servants should be unionized is a nightmare too hideous for words."

#### UNION'S VALUE SEEN BY MEDICAL MEN

Organized labor is bringing into line those employers who cannot see that sodden drudges are not as desirable as workers who have leisure for recreation, for study, for health, says the New York Medical Journal.

This publication declares that "the duty of the scientist is clear."

"To humanize working conditions, to reassert the value of the individual, to study all ways of releasing in work the best energies of the worker, instead of as now, so prodigiously wasting them, this should be the practical role of science in industry."

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

#### CROWN CORK & SEAL CO. UNFAIR.

The Baltimore Federation of Labor has issued another circular letter warning trade unionists and friends of the unfairness of the Crown Cork & Seal Company, where a number of crafts are on strike and are denied the right to maintain a union. The pretenses of the company that it has an agreement with the American Federation of Labor with reference to women operators, is declared untrue, and may be verified by an inspection of the proceedings of the Montreal convention, page 356, where President Gompers is on record specifically denying the existence of any agreement whatever with the said company. Its products are unfair, and under no circumstances should such be purchased or handled by union people.

#### ORPHEUM.

Two especially fine purveyors of operatic music form one of the headline acts at the Orpheum next week, starting Sunday afternoon. They are Marie and Mary McFarland. Both were among the first from the operatic stage to enter vaudeville and both constantly have flitted back and forth from the two-a-day and the greater operatic companies of this country. Their overseas experiences, when they entertained Americans in service, are declared to have been thrilling. "Frenzied Finance" is the basis of Frank Wilcox's bright comedy, "Ssh-h," the other new Orpheum headliner. Mr. Wilcox is proclaimed to be a highly talented actor. His well developed comedy in the coming Orpheum skit is declared to be universally received with spontaneous laughter. The Primrose Four, one of the best known singing organizations in vaudeville, is to be another new Orpheum attraction. "1000 Pounds of Harmony" is the quaint billing of this heavyweight quartette. William Brack and his company of seven eccentric artists will

be found to be highly developed athletes who mix their skill with such an exhibition of showmanship that they are far away from the usual acrobatic offering. Wallace Galvin's well known egg trick, now worked out in finer detail than heretofore; and Coley and Jaxon, depicting the minstrel and the maid, are two other newcomers. Elly, young feminine juggler, with "Under the Apple Tree," the only holdover and that the largest attraction this week, are the other acts. Topics of the day, International News and Orpheum Orchestra are other alluring bits of the coming show.

Total profits of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills equaled 22½ per cent on its common stock last year, it is announced. This profit was made after liberal allowance for depreciation and all other charges, including royal salaries to managers, were met.

Egg Inspectors' Union has been successful in negotiating a new working agreement with employers, which provides for a wage increase of \$1 per day. The union has expressed its thanks to John A. O'Connell for his services in obtaining the new wage scale.

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# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

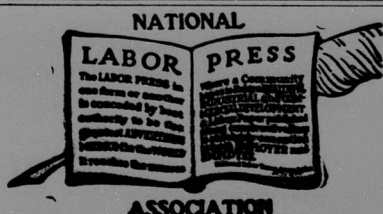


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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1920.

Recently we had a conversation lasting more than two hours with the secretary of one of Great Britain's big and powerful unions. He is a highly intelligent man and not one of those who chase after every fad the wind blows in his direction. We were, therefore, much interested when he said: "I have now been in your country about three months and have been studying the situation here. When I came here I held the opinion that the labor movement in America was rather backward in that it had not formed a labor political party as we have in England—the British Labor Party. But as the facts are revealed to me I find that you have been able to get better results in this country by your policy than we could possibly hope to attain by a similar course. You have labor men in political offices of all kinds in this country from the President's Cabinet to the town councils, while we were unable to do anything of the kind in England before we formed the British Labor Party. These facts have convinced me that conditions are so different in the two countries that the policies which prove successful in one might be an absolute failure in the other. The Labor Party in Great Britain is a good thing, fraught with some little danger, but nevertheless, I believe, the proper course for us to follow. The policy of the American Federation of Labor too, I believe, is the proper one for your country. My trip to America has been a real education. I have formed some new opinions and have been strengthened in some old ones. It has broadened me and made it possible for me to see your viewpoint with more toleration than before I came here." After the stuff we have been fed upon by the world-savers this was rather a startling expression coming from a Britisher.

Nine thousand five hundred and fifty students are registered at the University of California. This is believed to be the largest registration in the history of any university in this country.

## -:- Schemes of the Reds -:-

For the purpose of making our readers familiar with the serious propaganda and intrigue conducted by the Third International of Moscow, we have undertaken to publish from time to time authoritative information on the subject. The ordinary trade unionist is apt to underrate the strength and tremendous efforts put forth by radicals of every shade to establish, by any available means, lawful or unlawful, moral or immoral, the revolution of the proletariat. As the first program to effectuate its purposes, the Third International of Moscow has undertaken to unite in one gigantic international all existing radical trade unions. At its congress in Moscow last Spring, the call was sent forth to every adherent of the dogmas of Karl Marx to dedicate his energies to the disintegration of the Amsterdam international trade union movement and by all means available prevail upon his local union, central body, international union or federation, to affiliate with said new trade union red international. In every country where there is a trade-union movement the great conspiracy is at work. We have its tools right in our midst. As the movement lives by propaganda, it is easy to trace in the different countries the movements and efforts of these ambitious adventurers. We published in the Labor Day issue an article by Merrheim of the French Metal Trades quoting the instructions issued by the Moscow central committee to its agents all over the world. In this issue, we publish an article from the pen of one of its British instruments, which serves as a specimen of the arguments to be used by the preachers of the new evangel. In later issues, we shall publish, from time to time, further interesting documents revealing the methods of the revolutionists and the doings of their leading exponents. It may interest the delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council to learn that the alleged Russian capitalist, Lominosoff, who addressed the Labor Council about two years ago, and whose mission to America was alleged to be to promote trade with Russia, has turned up in the Scandinavian countries as an official agent of the Russian Soviet Government. It may be readily believed that when he stayed in San Francisco, he really organized the red radical movement in this locality which up to that time had not assumed the violent pro-Russian character it has since developed. That there have been other direct or indirect representatives of the Soviet government visiting our unions, is too well known to be doubted by any one conversant with local affairs. All of these agents and their dupes are skating on very thin ice, as their activities are bordering on the line of disloyalty and treason, not only to the American labor movement, but to the country itself. To rid our ranks of these treacherous elements may well be worth the task of all true and fearless American trade unionists.

In connection with the publication of these articles, which are printed solely with the idea in mind of acquainting trade unionists with the methods of these creatures so that they may the more readily be recognized when encountered, it will be found that just at present they are putting forth great efforts to gain control over the California State Federation of Labor in order that they may use it as an instrument for spreading their propaganda. They are not very numerous in the California labor movement and only base their hope of success upon the apathy of real trade unionists. In other words, they are making an effort to have their fellows send as many delegates to the convention of that body as possible, while fondly hoping that the men and women who are in the movement because of honest belief in its efficacy remain away. They cannot succeed without carelessness on the part of the workers, so that it is necessary that all unions send delegates to the convention and vote down the dreamers and their Utopian propositions which only serve to make their labor movement ridiculous in the eyes of sane men.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Some fellow without courage enough to sign his name last week contributed a story to the Safety Valve of the Chronicle in which he says that labor unions in San Francisco discourage building and loan associations because home owners do not like to strike. What a silly statement that is! The fellow probably is a stockholder or officer in some grafting real estate concern and never belonged to a union in his life else he would not be so ignorant as to express such an opinion. The unions do not discourage home owning because the frugal union man who owns his own home is usually a loyal man and ready to support the union at every turn of the road. Most likely the fellow who wrote that ridiculous statement wonders why unionists do not come to him for advice, and what ignorant advice they would get. It takes all kinds of people to make a world, including liars and fools.

The Eureka Labor News says: "Brother Mullen is down on Seattle. In his paper—The Labor Clarion—he bubbles over with joy if anything goes wrong in the northern city." What silly words! The Labor Clarion is not down on Seattle or any other city, but it is down on the propaganda of crazy reds wherever found. The radicals took possession of a great part of the labor movement of Seattle a few years back and began to boast of their "progressiveness" in an effort to have the movement in other localities follow their lead. Every thinking union man of experience in the movement knew that the schemes being advanced by those in control at Seattle could result in nothing but disaster and the Labor Clarion, and every other labor publication of any real influence in labor circles, felt called upon to oppose the spread of such tactics purely in the interest of the workers. Whenever the raving reds found their plans checkmated by sane trade unionists they proceeded at once to slander their opponents by asserting they were agents of the hated bosses and tools of capital. The editor of the Eureka paper is still slumbering. Or, is it possible, he has never been awake?

Socialization and nationalization of industries are almost synonymous terms. In the United States the same idea is commonly expressed by the term of government or municipal ownership. In its wider significance it comprises both ownership and operation by the state or other governmental agency. In Russia the socialization and nationalization of basic industries have been accomplished by means of a military dictatorship. In France, the recent May strike endeavored to accomplish the same object by means of a general strike. In Italy the workers have taken forcible possession of the factories, and are holding them, not for the purpose of operation by the workers but as a means to stop their operation by private owners and compel the state to take measures for the socialization of same. Only in this country does the movement retain its original socialistic and evolutionary form, as in every community or state here in which the socialization of an industry or business has been accomplished it has been achieved by purely political means. The idea is fundamentally the same, but the means to accomplish its realization have been different. If government by consent of the governed is a democratic and efficient principle, we may rest assured that any other mode in a democracy of achieving government ownership and operation of an industry will lead to the downfall of democracy and to failure of the attempted socialization of a country's industries. All we will have to do is to watch the course of events in the countries in Europe now experimenting in socializing their industries.

## WIT AT RANDOM

"That antagonist of yours says he is going to leave footprints in the sands of time."

"He won't," replied Senator Sorghum. "His mind is in the clouds. He is an intellectual aviator. When he comes down he will leave a dent, not a footprint."—Washington Star.

"Yes, sir," said Brown, "Jimson said you were an old fool. But I stood by you. I defended you, all right."

"Did you?" returned Smith. "That was good of you. What did you say?"

"Oh, I said you weren't so very old."—Boston Globe.

"Does your wife believe what the ouija-board says?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Meekton. "And she's right. If my wife puts her hand on a ouija-board it's going to say what she believes or nothing."—Detroit Free Press.

Binks (coming out of theatre)—Why did everybody cry during the death scene? They must have known that the actor was not dead.

Jinks—Yes, that was just it.—Michigan Gargoyle.

"Hello, old man! Have any luck shooting?"

"I should say I did. I shot seventeen ducks in one day."

"Were they wild?"

"Well, no—not exactly; but the farmer who owned them was."

They had just become engaged.

"I shall love," she cooed, "to share all your griefs and troubles."

"But darling," he purred, "I have none."

"No," she agreed; "but I mean when we are married."—Dallas News.

A tourist was just emerging from a corn field by the roadside, bearing in his arms a dozen handsome roasting ears, says the Oakley Graphic. A second car approached and stopped, whereon the tourist reached for his pocket-book and asked in an embarrassed manner, "How much?"

"One dollar," said the newcomer, and then, after receiving payment, remarked, "This is a fine field of corn. Wonder who it belongs to?"—Kansas City Star.

A minister who guarded his morning study hour very carefully told the new maid that in no circumstances were callers to be admitted—except, of course, he added, in case of life and death.

Half an hour later the maid knocked at his door.

"A gentleman to see you, sir."

"Why, I thought I told you—"

"Yes, I told him," she replied, "but he says it's a question of life and death."

So he went downstairs—and found an insurance agent.

I recently heard in a small restaurant an appropriate reference to the venerable phrase, "Everyone must eat a peck of dirt before he dies." The table linen, dishes and waiter gave evidence of having accumulated more than their share of dirt. One of the diners remarked to his companion that the health inspectors must have overlooked the place. The waiter overheard the remark and promptly replied, "Everyone must eat a peck of dirt before he dies." The diner surveyed the waiter and observed appreciatively, "Well, I'll recommend this place to anyone that wants to get his peck at one meal."—Better Health.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## HIGH BUILDING COSTS.

The people of San Francisco were given a very good inkling of one of the main causes of high prices when the grand jury began its investigation of the activities of certain auto truck and teaming contractors last Friday evening, and it is not improbable that investigation in other fields will reveal pretty much the same condition of affairs. The public is being held up on all sides and it is the common practice of the guilty rascals to blame the workers for the scandalous prices they charge, and a part of the public has been gullible enough to believe such assertions in spite of the fact that no proof could be submitted to substantiate such claims. However, before the grand jury is through with its investigation it is to be hoped that all of the real culprits will be revealed and treated in a manner befitting their crimes.

The light shed upon the operations of the inner circle of the Team and Auto Truck Association charged with doctoring their bills for excavating for buildings is real light, but the statement by Mr. Healy that the fund was being accumulated for the purpose of fighting strikes is the very height of nonsense because there is not now nor has there been contemplated any trouble between employers and employees in San Francisco. The unions have contracts covering quite a period and there is no reason whatever why there should be need for such a fund. It is altogether probable that the statement was made for the purpose of endeavoring to deceive the grand jury as to the dishonesty of the contracting ring. There can be no other explanation of it. The contractors were trying to feather their own nest by cheating the public and any statements to the contrary will be taken with the proper reservations by the people generally.

Who ever before heard of employers raising strike funds by this method. It is a common practice for employers to raise funds to fight strikes, but this is the first time we ever heard of it being done in such a manner. If it were true that the Team and Auto Truck Association were raising money in this way to fight labor, it simply amounts to dragging the public into the battle on their side without the public's consent, in fact, without its knowledge.

The disclosures made by Contractor Maurice Dillon showing how the firm of Hannah Brothers was held up for \$4422 on the bid for grading and excavating done at Eighth and Brannan streets for the National Carbon Company, now appear to constitute but a small part of the story to be unfolded concerning the secret manipulations of the eleven contractors who belong to the inner ring.

It is all a dirty mess with which labor has had nothing to do and is only interested to the extent of seeing justice prevail so that the building industry will not be crippled by such excess charges for the benefit of a few profiteers.

## POLITICIAN SCORED.

Clarence B. Miller, secretary of the Republican committee, was scored by the convention of the National Federation of Federal Employees. Mr. Miller advanced a wondrous scheme in Washington a few days ago to reduce the cost of living by having the Government dismiss 300,000 employees. In their resolution the unionists said: "The dismissal of 300,000 employees other than postal employees would leave but 40,000 employees for the entire Federal service throughout the United States."

Some of the delegates advised the politician to look for monopolists—if such a course would not affect contributions to the campaign fund.



## PUBLIC HEALTH.

There is more than a very practical side to the American Public Health Association, now in convention in San Francisco. It is unlike all other conventions in that it represents a large body of highly and expensively trained men and women intent upon nothing so much as the destruction of the means whereby they live.

Their highest ambition is to establish the conditions whereby the fewest possible number of people may have need of their services. They are attending a conference for the promotion of public health when they might be attending cases and earning substantial fees. All that they have gathered in the way of knowledge they are giving to the public and to those who attend the public in illness.

That there may never be a time when the world will be able to do without doctors has nothing whatever to do with the personal sacrifices of the men and women assembled from all parts of the United States to aid in the cause of public health. And the moral of this benefaction is that the people and our lawmakers co-operate with the medical fraternity in establishing conditions that will make health the heritage of all. We have the right to be well and the will to be well, and the American Public Health Association is doing its best to furnish us with the means.—The Bulletin.

## HEALTH IN INDUSTRY.

If ours is the industrial age, it is also the health age. Health and industry go hand in hand. Either one alone is a failure. It has been one surprising result of the wonderful advance of industry that it has been achieved primarily through emphasis on the need for better industrial health. The health of the worker is essential for the production of good work. It is also essential for economical production. Industry has been a powerful agent in improving the public health.

Good health is good business and is so recognized by employers. The prevention of disease and accident in industry has been the special contribution of the medical profession. All that is meant by industrial hygiene, proper housing for workers, decent living conditions, schools for the children, education in American standards and ideals, in short, all of industrial medicine, as this is called, is the work of skilled and well-trained physicians.

This kind of work has been a powerful factor in benefiting the worker and getting him a living wage and a healthful life. It has been an equally powerful aid to the employer in decreasing the rate of labor turn-over, decreasing accident and sickness rates among workers, in decreasing production costs, and in improving and maintaining a satisfactory morale among workers. Industrial medicine, therefore, is the great intermediary, the connecting link between employer and employee, between labor and capital. It is fair to both. It benefits both. It brings both together on a common ground of humanity.

These sentiments are not extracted from any of the sermons preached in San Francisco churches. They are the combined impression and expression obtained from the various speakers before the section on sociology and industrial hygiene of the American Public Health Association. These sentiments represent the highest dictum of experts from widely scattered parts of the country.

It is impossible even to mention all of the strong addresses delivered. Such a feast of learning can only be sampled at a few isolated points. We can merely touch on some of the high lights of the convention. One would hardly think that labor camps had much of a social function to fulfill, yet R. Justin Miller, executive officer of the Commission on Immigration and Housing of California, threw light on the sanitary problems of these camps and on the won-

derful opportunity here for real fundamental education of the laborers in Americanism, in cleanliness, sanitation, health and good citizenship. As he strikingly illustrated, opposition to public health, or lack of good public health is opposed to good citizenship and to our American ideals.

The importance of health education in industry was portrayed by Dr. C. E. Ford, medical director of the General Chemical Company of New York. Any attention given to industrial health by the employer was once looked on by the employer as a benevolence. Now he looks on it as good business. Industrial medicine no longer acts only in emergency, but acts all the time in the lines of education and prevention. Dr. Ford dwelt on the extreme value to the worker and the employer alike of periodic physical examinations, to safeguard other workers and to fit the man to the job. In the modern factory the average employee is in better environment than in his own home. Congestion of population with poor housing conditions is invariably closely related to high death rate, high disease rate, increased social crime, drunkenness and social deficiency.

## BOTULISM.

An outstanding feature of the present Health Congress in this city was the presentation of the subject of botulism by Professor Ernest C. Dickson of the Stanford University Medical School, who has directed most of the work accomplished in this line in this country. This food poison has been exploited in some of the newspapers and has caused irreparable damage to the olive industry and other canned food products.

Perhaps no feature of public health work is more important to the people than the provision of a safe canned food supply. Safety here is assured only by experimental work, whereby safe canning methods can be used. Study by labora-

tory experimentation of botulism and other food poisons has brought understanding of their nature, prevention and treatment. Two-thirds of those who suffer from botulism die. It is one of the most virulent poisons known to man. Its eradication is, therefore, of first importance to the industry and to the consumer. Dr. Dickson's methods and results are too technical for ordinary comment.

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Carhartt  
Overalls

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The practical result arising from his work, however, is that safe methods of canning food are now in use, that olives are among the safest of canned foods now, the boiling is a sure preventive of botulism and should be made a safeguard before any canned food is eaten. Botulism can not be detected with certainty by bad odor or other evidence of spoilage. The only safe way is to boil the food, and boiling will, moreover, seldom affect the flavor to the slightest degree.

### THE TREATY THE ISSUE.

Editor The Labor Clarion: Is there no limit set by decency and patriotism, beyond which men should not go in their zeal to win an election?

I would like to give expression to a feeling that has been growing in the minds of many people, that back of all these vicious attacks upon President Wilson there exists a conspiracy to pull off a gigantic swindle upon the American people with the presidency as the stake.

The President's leadership during the war and especially during American participation and the peace settlements following constitute one of the brightest pages in history.

He had achieved the most exalted position of almost any one man in the world's history. It can be readily understood how sympathizers with Germany might wish to destroy the people's confidence in him and his works, but that American politicians should do so merely for political advantage without regard for the consequences to their country and the world would seem unthinkable.

They pretend to deplore the "wretched prestige" of America among the nations when she has an influence never before possessed by any nation.

They speak tauntingly of the failure (?) of the League of Nations to function when they themselves made it impossible for it to function.

The grand American Army and Navy did their part wonderfully, the President did his, but the task is not yet finished. It is up to the people to carry it through. We are on trial now. The treaty is the issue.

J. W. CREW.

Oakland, September 1, 1920.

### RADIO COMPASS STATIONS.

Four radio compass stations are new guardians of the Golden Gate, having been established at Point Reyes, Bird Island, Point Montara and Farallone Islands. They will furnish bearings to steamers free of cost. No other means exist to obtain bearings when fog obscures the landmarks and vessels are not within sound of submarine bell warnings.

The principle involved in the operation of the radio-compass stations, is that the vessel sends signals by wireless, and the four radio compass stations determine from which direction these wireless waves come, by means of a special radio-compass receiving apparatus. Each of the four stations then sends out a message showing the precise direction of the vessel from the station.

The master of the vessel, by charting these directions on the pilot charts which give location of the compass stations, can determine by the intersection of these direction lines the precise location of the vessel.

Canadian radio stations make charges for this direction finding service, while all United States Navy radio stations furnish this service to mariners without charge.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

### NON-UNION MUSIC.

Much agitation has gone on in the past over the persistent employment of non-union musicians for the various entertainments given by Carmel Institute of the Young Ladies' Institute, conjointly with Washington Council of the Young Men's Institute. Recently, union musicians were employed for their dance, which occasioned much surprise, as these two organizations were looked upon as being favorable to "scab" cheap labor, but assurances and promises were given that these organizations had resolved to change their past tactics, and hereafter employ union musicians for their occasional functions. This promise was received with some pleasure, duly reported, and mention made of it in these columns, as it was surely a progressive step in the right direction. But assurances and promises are easily broken when there is a lack of sincerity behind them. On Sunday, September 19th, Washington Council and Carmel Institute are giving a picnic with their original bunch of non-union musicians. There is nothing more to be said. The fact speaks for itself. This employment of non-unionists is very surprising on the part of these two organizations, for two reasons worth mentioning. Firstly, many of their members are said to be affiliated directly or indirectly with labor organizations. Secondly, to their credit be it said, almost all of the other Institutes and Councils of the Y. M. I. and the Y. L. I. employ union musicians, without persuasion and without promises. Mr. Tom Duffy, an officer of Washington Council, in expressing his indignation at this act of non-unionism, does not hesitate to declare that, while he is unable to change the non-union arrangements (made without his knowledge) for this picnic, he will refrain from taking any further interest in any entertainments given by these organizations in the future unless union musicians are employed. This declaration is made honestly, and from his sincere belief that it is absolutely wrong to employ non-unionists at any time. Union men and women should make this their golden rule: "Don't Dance to Scab Music."

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Address by

WILL J. FRENCH

Chairman, State Industrial Commission

Sunday, September 19th, 7:45 P. M.

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OF INTEREST TO ALL UNION MEN

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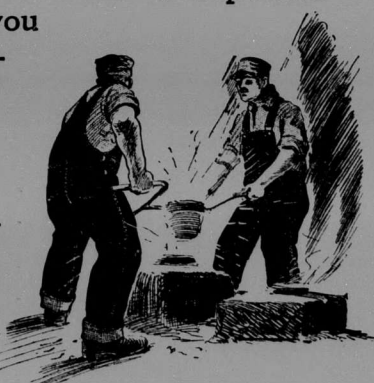
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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

### SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL. Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 10, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—Delegate Lineger appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Retail Delivery Drivers—Peter Schunk, vice P. E. Huling. Delegate seated.



## Two-Fold Protection

The property-owner who pays for the water used by his tenants, has two-fold protection against bills made excessive by leakage.

He is protected, first, by his tenants; second, by our Service Department.

Most tenants dislike water waste. When the faucet or the toilet leaks, they usually notify the property owner.

With this co-operation from a careful tenant, the property-owner is in a position to have the fixtures made tight before the leakage has lasted long enough to affect the bill.

In the rare cases where the tenant is negligent, and in the rather frequent cases where the tenant does not realize that there is leakage, our Service Department acts without charge as a second line of protection.

When the monthly meter reading indicates abnormal delivery of water, our Service Department notifies the property-owner that he had better have the fixtures inspected.

It is not unusual, in such cases, for the landlord to get "a bit huffy" with his tenants, and to complain that they should have notified him of the leakage.

But it usually develops that the waste of water is due to a "blind leak" or to a defect in the toilet not readily observed.

Doubly protected as he is—by his tenants and by our Service Department—the property-owner should have no cause to complain that he is paying for water wasted by leakage.

**SPRING VALLEY**  
WATER COMPANY

Communications — Filed — From Waitresses' Union, enclosing check for \$20 for the Emporium fund. From Cracker Bakers' Union, stating that P. McGowan would be absent from Council's meetings for a few weeks. From Egg Inspectors' Union, stating its new wage scale was increased \$1.00 per day.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Marine Gasoline Engineers' Union, stating it had withdrawn from the Council. From Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting a boycott on the firm of M. J. O'Looney Co., 588 Haight street. From Riggers and Stevedores' Union, requesting assistance in straightening out controversy with the Hind-Rolph Mail Steamship Co.

Referred to Secretary—From Mr. Chas. C. Moore, with reference to a prospectus which is being printed carrying pictures of the World's Exposition.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the California State Federation of Labor, information as to how to secure reduced rates of fares for its convention. From the Retail Clerks' Union, requesting a further demand for their union card. From the Baltimore Federation of Labor, with reference to the unfair Crown Cork and Seal Company of Baltimore, Md. From United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, enclosing list of union firms. Minutes of the Water Front Workers' Federation.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the firm of Clark Wise Company. Report of committee concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Butchers—Reported after many conferences have negotiated a new agreement with an increase of \$3.00 per week and union shop. Waiters No. 30—Have taken exception to some of the ads. in the Labor Day edition of the Labor Clarion. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Have established minimum wage of \$45.00 per week; have discontinued its subscription to the Labor Clarion. Photographic Workers—Reported on the Hartsook and Novak studios; refrain from purchasing tickets for photographs. Retail Clerks—Requested a further demand for their card.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$745.83. Expenses—\$480.40.

Council adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button, when Making purchases.—J. A. O'C.

## BOILERMAKERS OUT.

Employers of boilermakers in Galveston, Tex., have the anti-union bug and refuse to renew an agreement with the Boilermakers' Union. The men have suspended work.

Phone Market 2139

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JUNE 30th, 1920

Assets	\$66,840,376.95
Deposits	63,352,269.17
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,488,107.78
Employees' Pension Fund	330,951.36



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### DISAPPEARED FROM HOME. (Spencer Leonard.)

About 5 feet 7 inches tall; weighs about 143 pounds; blue gray eyes; black hair; ruddy complexion; age 30 years. Bad scar on inside of right forearm about 6 inches long, caused by band saw. Last two fingers of right hand deadened and limp looking from same cause. Large Japanese fan in blue and some red, tattooed on right shoulder. Member of Butchers' Union No. 115. Formerly member of Headquarters Co. 8th Infantry, Camp Fremont. Discharged early part



of 1919. Served before that in Philippines. Is member of Golden Gate Post No. 40, American Legion. Home address, 2734 Greenwich street, San Francisco, Calif. Has wife and six-year-old daughter. Disappeared on Wednesday, August 18, 1920; left his home about 10:00 a. m. to secure work and has not been heard of since. Is musician, stenographer and butcher, following the last-named trade for a living mostly.

Any information concerning this man will be appreciated by his wife, Mrs. Spencer Leonard, at 2734 Greenwich street, San Francisco, California, or the undersigned, Louis T. Grant, Secretary, County Committee, American Legion, Room 824, Flood Bldg.

### FIREMEN ORGANIZE.

On Wednesday evening, September 8th, a new local of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers was instituted at U. P. C. E. Hall in Oakland. The local will be known as Local No. 670, I. B. of F. O. and will be made up of craftsmen employed in railroad power houses. Business Agents Foley, Faulkner and Coulsting of the San Francisco local initiated the new members and helped to perfect the organization. The International Union has been recognized by the Railroad Labor Board as one of the group of eighteen crafts, and Brother Coulsting, who is one of the vice-presidents of the International, has been given credentials to act as adjuster of differences that may arise in this district between the unions and the companies in this district.

### TAKE SCHOOL ISSUE TO POLLS.

The fight of union labor against the attitude taken by the Board of Education in opposition to teachers' organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, will be carried to the polls at the spring election, according to labor leaders in Fresno. A resolution condemning the attitude of the Board has been passed by the Fresno Central Labor Council.

### EXCHANGE YOUR BONDS.

Holders of temporary Liberty Bonds are urged by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco to exchange the temporary bonds for permanent coupon or registered bonds.

John U. Calkins, governor of the local reserve bank, said recently that there is still a large number of bondholders who are not aware that the temporary bonds of the first, second and third issues may be exchanged for permanent bonds bearing coupons to maturity.

Any bank within the Twelfth Federal Reserve District will now accept the temporary bonds for permanent bonds as follows: First Liberty Loan 4s will be exchanged for 4¼ per cent coupon or registered bonds. First Liberty Loan 4¼ will be exchanged for 4¼ coupon or registered bonds. Second Liberty Loan 4s, exchanged for 4¼ per cent coupon or registered bonds. Second Liberty Loan 4¼s for permanent 4¼ per cent coupon or registered bonds. Third 4¼s for 4¼ coupon or registered bonds.

### METAL POLISHERS.

That the International Metal Polishers and Platers' Union is one of the strongest organizations in the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, is the report brought back from the East by M. Stafford, president of the International Metal Polishers and Platers' Union, who has just returned home from Cincinnati, where he attended a meeting of the executive board of the union.

President Stafford says that "our members are enjoying the best conditions in the history of the organization; that over ninety-five per cent of our members are employed at an average wage of ninety-five cents an hour, in some cities a higher wage is paid, and that eighty-seven per cent of our members have the forty-four hour week and the Saturday half-holiday."

The local Metal Polishers and Platers' Union, of which Stafford is vice-President, has elected him to represent that union at the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, to be held in Fresno the first week in October.

### UNION LABEL FLOUR.

We are in receipt of a circular letter from the International Union of Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, asking for moral assistance by demanding their union label upon all purchases trade unionists make of beverages, cereals, flour and other products made by the members of said international union. It is requested that particular attention be given the union label on flour sold in the open market. Delegates to affiliated unions have been asked by the Labor Council to make the members of their respective unions assist in creating a demand and supply in union labeled flour.

There Are Over 1,000,000 Savings Depositors In California  
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Oldest Trust Company on the Pacific Coast. Founded by Isaias W. Hellman

"EASY TO  
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WAY"

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FURNITURE COMPANY  
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1049 MARKET STREET

THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE  
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Orpheum Circuit

All Next Week Starting Sunday

Marie & Mary  
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TOPICS OF DAY

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Between Sixteenth and Army

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.  
Fairlyland Theatre.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,  
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,  
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.  
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.  
Jewel Tea Company.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.  
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
New San Francisco Laundry.  
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.  
Regent Theatre.  
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.  
The Emporium.  
United Railroads.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.  
Washington Square Theatre.  
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The next regular monthly meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 will be held Sunday, September 19th, in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Besides the routine business to be transacted, the reports of the newspaper and book and job scale committees and the report of the delegates to the Albany convention of the International Typographical Union, together with the election of delegates to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor, which will open in Fresno on Monday, October 4th, should prove of sufficient interest to the membership to warrant a full attendance.

A. A. McLean, 79 years old, one of the oldest printers in California and a veteran member of San Francisco Typographical Union, came around Cape Horn as a cabin boy on a sailing vessel and landed in San Francisco in 1853. He enlisted in Company L of the First California Battalion at the start of the Civil War, which was later attached to the Second Main Cavalry. Mr. McLean was wounded at the Battle of Shenandoah. He then returned to California, and for many years was foreman in newspaper composing rooms all over the state. He conducted a printing plant in San Francisco for many years, retiring the latter part of 1919. Mr. McLean's son, Alfred W. McLean, who participated in the Spanish-American War, and his daughter, both served overseas in the world war, the latter as a trained nurse in a naval base hospital in Belgium. Mr. McLean the elder, who is hale and happy, is enjoying the fruits of an industrious and well-spent life.

Seattle Typographical Union No. 202 has adopted resolutions condemning efforts to repeal or nullify the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the Volstead Act, and declaring that prohibition of the liquor traffic "has been a great benefit to the commonwealth, and especially to the working classes." The Central Labor Council of Seattle indorsed the resolutions.

George Keeling has been elected president of Eureka Typographical Union. In addition to many activities in union affairs, Mr. Keeling is editor of the Eureka Labor News. He has a large number of friends in typographical circles.

Oakland Typographical Union No. 36 has entered into an agreement with the Newspaper Publishers' Association of Alameda County whereby there will be adopted the same scale of wages for newspaper work as determined by the board of arbitration which will decide the wage controversy between No. 21 and the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association. The proposal came from the publishers, and was accepted to eliminate the time and expense of separate arbitration. Similar agreements have been arranged between typographical unions and newspaper publishers in other California cities.

Terry Evans, clever little manipulator of a Model 14 keyboard in the composing room of Walter N. Brunt, is contemplating retirement to the quiet of Fruitvale or Milpitas when a full realization is made on his numerous investments in oil stock shares. Wise head, Terry. Perhaps this is what many of us should have done when such a thing was possible. With the present meager contents of the weekly pay envelope and old Mr. "H. C. L." staring at us whichever way one might turn, there's no other confession but a heart too faint to try. More luck to you, young man.

Printer friends of Paul J. Lindley in San Francisco will be glad to learn that, after an absence of about two years in the desert sections of Arizona and California, he has returned to San



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**Gernhardt - Strohmaier Co.**  
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FOR ALL MAKES  
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OUTFITTING CO.  
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BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH.

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**Joost Hardware Co., Inc.**  
The Mission Tool Store—Hardware, Tools,  
Paints and Oils, Sporting and Household  
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SHOES **THE HUB** SHOES  
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN  
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HOME MADE PIES  
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**SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY**  
SOCKS DARNED

**KEYSTONE CREAMERY**  
HIGH GRADE DAIRY PRODUCTS  
AT REASONABLE PRICES  
TRY US!  
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Diego greatly improved in health, and expects to be completely restored to his normal strength after a sojourn at the Union Printers' Home.

Will J. French, chairman of the Industrial Accident Commission and a member of Typographical Union No. 21, will deliver the third of a series of lectures on labor topics at Trinity Center, Twenty-third and Capp streets, next Sunday evening.

A universal allied printing trades label for Alameda County will follow the adoption by Oakland Typographical Union of a constitutional amendment enlarging its jurisdiction to include the county. This course removes the objection of outside print shops to using an Oakland label.

S. D. Armstrong, who held cases on the San Francisco "Chronicle" from 1888 to 1894, and who is now president of San Luis Obispo Typographical Union, was in the city last week seeking old friends and acquaintances, some of whom were found, greatly to the pleasure of Mr. Armstrong. Although in his seventy-sixth year, he is possessed of excellent health and is engaged in the insurance business in connection with other activities.

Mail matter has arrived at the offices of the union addressed to Bert Corbett, C. F. Greer, H. K. Blue, Ed. Tansey, Frank Pike, G. A. Estabrook, J. W. Roberts, W. W. Crawford, J. I. Huston, D. McElhanan, "Billie" Gerdes, Ralph E. Mercer, Lou Kistler, Ernest Skusq, H. L. Brooks, S. J. Stackpool. Same may be had by calling at the union rooms, 701 Underwood Building, 525 Market street, or will be forwarded on notification of present addresses.

Bert Avery and Bill Rayburn withdrew their cards Monday and began an itinerary that will land them in New York before the first snowfall. The first stop of any duration will be made at Salt Lake City.

On the sick list of No. 21 are W. W. Cowperthwaite, 1377 Pine street; E. C. Alexander, 3898 Seventeenth street; Andrew L. Valteau, 1721 Vallejo street; H. M. Wilkinson, San Francisco Hospital; J. F. Newman, Mount Zion Hospital; J. J. Chaudet (Oakland Union), University Hospital, Fourth and Parnassus avenues. Mr. Valteau, who was a patient at Hahnemann Hospital for several weeks, has vacated that place and would be pleased to receive his friends at the above address.

Secretary D. L. Beatty of No. 36 had an exciting experience with an alleged fictitious check passer in the office of the Oakland Union last

week. Information had been sent out from international headquarters in Indianapolis to secretaries of subordinate unions describing the man and warning them to be on the lookout for him. He entered the office of the Oakland Union to deposit his card. Secretary Beatty recognized the alleged culprit at once and proceeded to corral him. The man resisted Beatty strongly but the latter was too much for him. The bad actor was taken to jail by the police, and will be turned over to the tender mercies (?) of his victims in the East and Middle West, some of whom are said to be secretaries of typographical unions.

John McParland, president-elect of the I. T. U., attended the convention at Albany, but he was ignored and frozen by the payroll men and organizers. The Commercial Club gave a luncheon to the delegates and officers, but Mr. McParland was not invited to attend. After this insult stirred up a racket, the men responsible for the insult declared he did receive an invitation. We would not be surprised if they would prove that the president-elect was actually present at the luncheon. No one criticized the Commercial Club members for the slight. The defeated sore-head president, Scott, could have insisted that the delegates be given an opportunity to see and hear the new president, but he was too small for that—"Western Laborer."

The fire in Oakland Typographical Union's headquarters necessitated removal. The new address is 812 Broadway, rooms 53 and 54.

Ray E. Walker, who spent several weeks in San Francisco the early part of this year, returned this week from a tour which included Portland, Seattle, Vancouver, B. C., and Butte, Mont. Mr. Walker says California folk and climate are good enough for him.

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Territory of Alaska has outstripped all the states and territories of the United States in the per capita investment of her people in Thrift and War Savings Stamps and Treasury Savings Certificates for the first seven months of 1920, according to the last report of the Savings Division of the Treasury Department. Alaska's investment in these thrift securities amounted to \$1.22 for every man, woman and child living in the territory.

Ohio came next with a per capita of \$1.20 and an aggregate cash total of \$6,352,261. Kansas follows with a per capita of 74 cents, while the District of Columbia ranks fourth with 70 cents, and Oregon fifth with 66 cents. The total net sales of the stamps and certificates throughout the United States and its possessions for the seven months' period was \$32,253,476.

The net sales in the western states for the period run as follows:

Arizona .....	\$ 70,017
California .....	1,106,453
Idaho .....	116,850
Nevada .....	60,454
Oregon .....	596,374
Utah .....	73,066
Washington .....	823,585

Residents in the Virgin Islands saved and invested \$148.

Commenting upon the work of the Savings Division of the Treasury Department in stimulating thrift and investment in government securities, William Mather Lewis, Director of the Savings Division, says that the War Savings Stamps owned by the people of the United States placed end to end would constitute a narrow band running a quarter of the way around the globe, or from New York to San Francisco and back, and that this band, 6381 miles long, is worth \$30 a foot. "For those who like figures," said Director Lewis, "this will give them some idea of the thrift work the government is doing."

## BENDER SHOE CO.

### "The Family Shoe Store"

2412 MISSION ST.  
Near 20th Street

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
Phone Mission 9409

Telephone Mission 6260

## REHFELD BROTHERS

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING  
HATS AND FURNISHINGS

2644 Mission Street  
Between 22nd and 23rd

SAN FRANCISCO

## EAT

## FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

### FOR YOUR HEALTH'S SAKE

## AN INVITATION

We invite deposits from everyone—rich, poor, old and young. We recognize no classes, but treat large and small depositors with the same courtesy and consideration.

## HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

## Demand the Union Label

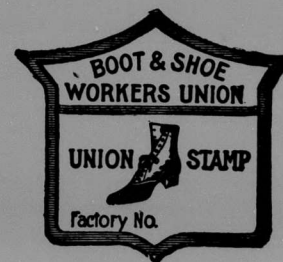


ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union Stamp for use under our

## Voluntary Arbitration Contract



OUR STAMP INSURES:

Peaceful Collective Bargaining  
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts  
Disputes Settled by Arbitration  
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship  
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public  
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers  
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

## Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President  
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

## NON-UNION MUSICIANS

Will Play for the

EXCURSION AND PICNIC

of

Carmel Institute No. 2, Y. L. I.

and

Washington Council No. 4, Y. M. I.

on

Sunday, September 19th

This picnic is not entitled to the patronage of union men and women.

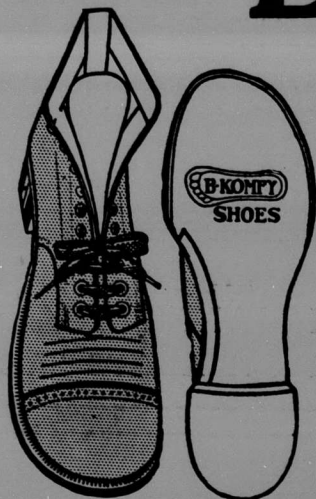
Don't Dance to "SCAB" MUSIC



# THE B-KOMFY

## Shoe For Men

*The SHOE OF PERFECT EASE  
The SHOE OF ABSOLUTE COMFORT*



Made on an anatomically correct "Nature Shape Combination Last" that fits snugly at heel and instep, allowing ample room across the ball of foot, and as for service—none but the best of selected leathers and materials are used. The soles are hand welted.

B-Komfy—Black Vici Kid Lace Shoes.....\$11.00

B-Komfy—Gun Calf Blucher Lace Shoes.... 11.00

B-Komfy—Brown Calf Blucher Lace Shoes.. 11.50

B-Komfy  
Shoes  
are  
UNION-  
STAMPED

### Philadelphia Shoe Co

825 MARKET STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO

525 FOURTEENTH ST.  
OAKLAND

B-Komfy  
Shoes  
are  
UNION-  
STAMPED

#### FRENCH TO SPEAK.

Will J. French, chairman of the State Industrial Commission, will be the third speaker in the Labor Series at Trinity Center, Twenty-third street, near Mission, on Sunday evening, September 19th, at 7:45 p. m. His subject will be "Saving the Physical Man." Mr. French has long been active in union affairs in San Francisco, and a big crowd is expected to greet him when he speaks on next Sunday.

#### CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY.

M. E. Decker, secretary of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union and secretary of the Joint Council of Teamsters, and Mrs. Decker celebrated the first anniversary of their marriage by giving a reception and dance last Friday evening at Knights of Columbus Hall, which was attended by a large number of prominent labor men and women.

#### PHOTOGRAPHIC WORKERS.

To raise funds with which to employ a business representative for organizing work, Photographic Workers' Union No. 17061, will give an entertainment and dance next Saturday evening at Druids' Hall, 44 Page street, which will, it is expected, be generously patronized by trade unionists.

#### WAGE SCALES.

The new wage scale of the Pavers' Union, calling for a wage increase of one dollar per day, has been approved by its international organization and the Labor Council.

The new wage scale and working agreement of the Photographic Workers' Union has been submitted to the Labor Council for its indorsement.

Boilermakers' Union No. 6 has adopted a wage scale calling for a minimum wage of one dollar per hour for outside shops only.

#### DEMAND THE CLERKS' CARD.

Retail Clerks' Union, Local No. 432, has issued another circular letter requesting the support of trade-union people in the demand for the union card of the Clerks in men's clothing, furnishing goods, and hat stores. Only by the organization of clerks will it eventually be possible to create the universal demand for union goods and conditions that is required to support the workers in the label trades.

#### BUTCHERS GRATEFUL.

Journeymen Butchers' Union No. 115 has sent a letter of thanks to John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, for his services in averting a threatened strike of the butchers and obtaining for them a wage increase of \$3 per week.

#### RAILROAD RATES GRANTED.

San Francisco, Cal., September 1, 1920.  
To All Affiliated Unions—Greetings:

For the past few years the officers of the State Federation of Labor have been unable to secure reduced rates of fare for our annual convention.

We are pleased to state that this year, after negotiations, we have secured reduced rates for fares for the coming Fresno convention. The conditions under which these reduced fares are granted follow:

"The Southern Pacific and some of its connections will make reduced fares from points in California on receipt certificate plan, namely: One and one-half fares subject to minimum attendance of 100 paying fare by rail on going trip of \$1.00 or more. Sale dates for going trip October 2d to 4th, inclusive. Delegates should buy one-way tickets on the going trip and if all requirements as to minimum attendance have been complied with, the one-half fare will be granted returning. In notifying your members of these arrangements, I suggest that you caution them to be sure and obtain receipt certificates when purchasing the going tickets. Mr. Drake, Agent Consolidated Ticket Office, Fresno, will act as joint agent for the rail lines and after the meeting convenes, the secretary of your association should gather up the certificates and present them to Mr. Drake in order that he may make a check as to the minimum requirement."

Fraternally yours,

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF  
LABOR.

(Seal) Daniel C. Murphy, President; Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary.

#### BARBERS COMMEND SULLIVAN.

Whereas, Judge J. J. Sullivan was indicted by the grand jury on charges sponsored by the unspeakable Riccardi; and

Whereas, The Attorney General, U. S. Webb, before Hon. Louis H. Ward of the Superior Court eloquently presented to said court the fact that it was impossible to convict the Honorable Judge J. J. Sullivan on the testimony and evidence supporting the indictment, whereupon he moved a dismissal of the charges filed against the Honorable Judge J. J. Sullivan, Judge of the Police Court for the City and County of San Francisco; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the J. B. I. U., Local No. 148, in regular session assembled, does hereby tender to the Honorable Judge J. J. Sullivan and his family the heartfelt congratulations of the membership of J. B. I. U., Local No. 148, and congratulates the people of San Francisco and the State of California on the splendid and unqualified vindication of the honest, fearless, loyal and patriotic service of the Honorable Judge J. J. Sullivan.

#### SURPLUS OF PAINTERS.

The local labor movement has been officially advised by the Painters' Union of Los Angeles and vicinity that "there is a surplus of painters in that city, despite the fact that employers are advertising for painters to come to Los Angeles." The union asks that union painters remain away from Los Angeles until further notice.

#### BARBERS LOCKED OUT.

Barbers in Rockford, Ill., have been forced on the streets by employers who refuse to pay prevailing rates.

## Good Clothes at Moderate Prices

UNION



SHOP

# HERMAN THE TAILOR

1104 Market Street

11 McAllister Street

## SMOKE UNION MADE CIGARS